Rise of the Ottoman Turks

Over a span of three hundred years, the Ottomans conquered the Byzantine Empire and expanded into western Asia, Africa, and Europe to create the Ottoman Empire.
Rise of the Ottoman Turks (cont.)

• In the late thirteenth century, the Ottoman Empire was established on the Anatolian Peninsula under the leader Osman.

• The Ottoman Turks expanded west and controlled the straits of Bosporus and the Dardanelles, which connected the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmara, and the Aegean Sea.
Rise of the Ottoman Turks (cont.)

• The Ottomans created a powerful military of janissaries who later mastered the use of gunpowder.

• The Ottomans spread their control into the Balkans and annexed Bulgaria. They also expanded into western Asia, North Africa, and Europe.
EXPANSION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1699

- **Ottoman lands, c. 1300**
- **Territorial growth:**
  - c. 1300–1326 (Osman)
  - 1326–1451
  - 1451–1481 (Mehmed II)
  - 1481–1520 (ending under Selim I)
  - 1520–1566 (Süleyman I the Magnificent)
  - 1566–1699

**Key Events:**
- Vienna 1529 & 1683
- Mohács 1526
- Kosovo 1389
- Lepanto 1571
- Constantinople (Istanbul) 1453
- Anafiotika Peninsula

**Locations:**
- Vienna
- Mohács
- Kosovo
- Lepanto
- Black Sea
- Constantinople (Istanbul)
- Anafiotika Peninsula
- Mediterranean Sea
- Red Sea
- Arabian Peninsula
- Caspian Sea
- Atlantic Ocean
- Caspian Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Red Sea
- Arabian Peninsula
- Caspian Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Red Sea
- Arabian Peninsula
- Caspian Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Red Sea
- Arabian Peninsula
- Caspian Sea
Rise of the Ottoman Turks (cont.)

• Under the leadership of **Mehmed II**, Ottoman forces laid siege to the Byzantine capital of **Constantinople**.

• The Ottoman Turks moved their capital to Constantinople and under the leadership of **Sultan Selim I** controlled the areas of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Arabia.
Rise of the Ottoman Turks (cont.)

• Controlling these lands gave the Ottomans rule over Islam’s holy cities of Jerusalem, Makkah, and Medinah. Selim declared himself the new caliph of the Islamic Empire.

• The Ottomans allowed local rulers to continue to govern, and pashas collected taxes and maintained law and order for the sultan.
Rise of the Ottoman Turks (cont.)

• The Ottomans expanded into Europe under Süleyman I and captured Hungary and parts of Austria.

• Defeats at Vienna in 1529 and the Spanish destruction of the fleet at Lepanto in 1571 ended Ottoman expansion into Europe.
Where did the Ottomans move the capital of the empire?

A. Jerusalem
B. Makkah
C. Medinah
D. Constantinople
The Ottoman World

MAIN IDEA

The Ottomans created a strong empire with religious tolerance and artistic achievements.
The Ottoman World (cont.)

- The Ottoman Turks formed a “gunpowder empire” by unifying the regions they conquered. The success of the empire was largely based on its mastery of firearms technology.

- The sultan ruled the empire politically and militarily. The position of sultan was a hereditary title.

- The grand vizier ran the government under the sultan’s control.
The sultan became increasingly isolated from the people and resided in his harem.

The sultans gave their religious duties to the ulema, who administered the legal system and schools for educating Muslims.

The Ottomans were tolerant of other religions, although non-Muslims had to pay a tax. Most people in the European areas of the empire remained Christian.
The Ottoman World (cont.)

• Ottoman artisans created magnificent textiles, pottery, jewelry, rugs, and weapons.

• Their greatest contribution was in architecture, especially mosques. Sinan built many mosques, and is known for his masterpiece, the Suleymaniye Mosque in İstanbul.

• The people of Ottoman society were organized by occupation: ruling class, merchants, artisans, peasants, and pastoral peoples.
The Ottoman World (cont.)

- Women in society were subject to the same regulations of other Muslim societies, but their position was slightly better due to the Turkish tradition of gender equality.
Problems in the Ottoman Empire

After reaching its high point under Süleyman the Magnificent, the Ottoman Empire began to disintegrate.
Problems in the Ottoman Empire (cont.)

• The Ottoman Empire reached its height under the leadership of Süleyman I (“the Magnificent”) who ruled from 1520 to 1566.

• After the death of Süleyman, sultans became less involved in government, and the training of officials declined.

• Constant wars and corruption crippled the declining bureaucracy.
Problems in the Ottoman Empire (cont.)

- There were also cultural changes as the Ottoman Empire began exchanging ideas and customs with Europeans.
The Safavid Empire

Unified as a Shia nation, the Safavid Empire reached its height under Shāh ‘Abbās.
The Safavid Empire (cont.)

• In the 1500s, the **Safavids** seized power and started the Safavid Empire.

• The Safavids were founded by Shāh Esmāʿīl, the descendant of the leader of a community of Turks in **Azerbaijan**, near the **Caspian Sea**.

• Unlike the majority of Muslims who were Sunni Muslims, the Safavids were Shia Muslims.
The Safavid Empire (cont.)

• In 1501, Esmāʿīl used his forces to capture much of Iran and Iraq and became the shah, or king, of a new Persian state.

• The Ottoman Turks attacked the Safavids and won a major battle near Tabrīz, but they were unable to maintain control.

• Esmāʿīl attempted to unify his empire by forcing the population of Sunni Muslims to convert to Shia Islam. Those who refused were exiled or killed.
The Safavid Empire (cont.)

• Like the Ottoman sultan, the shah claimed to be the spiritual leader of Islam.

• After the Ottoman Turks captured the western region of the Safavid Empire, the Safavids moved their capital to Eşfahān. Eşfahān became one of the largest cities in the world.
The Safavid Empire  (cont.)

- Under Shāh ‘Abbās (1588–1629), the empire reached its high point. **Administrators** ran the provinces, and the military was updated and strengthened.

- Shia religious leaders began to increase pressure to conform to a society based on religious **orthodoxy**. Women were forced into seclusion and required to wear specific garments.
In the 1720s, the Afghan peoples captured the capital of Eṣfahān, and the empire collapsed.

Persia sank into a long period of political and social 

anarchy.
What led to fighting between the Ottomans and Safavids?

A. There was a schism between the Islam faiths.

B. Ottomans refused to leave the Azerbaijan region.

C. The Safavids wanted a port of the Caspian Sea.

D. The Ottomans wanted to control the trade routes to China.
Life under the Safavids

The Safavid shahs played an active role in government and trade, and they patronized the arts.
Life under the Safavids (cont.)

- Persia under the Safavids was a mixed society combining elements of Turkish and Persian cultures.

- The shahs of the empire were more available to the subjects of the empire than most empires, and they appointed government officials based on merit rather than birth.

- The Safavids were able to trade domestically, but could not trade with Europe due to the proximity to the Turks and lack of naval power.
Life under the Safavids (cont.)

- Safavid artists created silk and carpet products that were in high demand.
- Persian painters, such as Riza-i-Abbasi, used soft colors and flowing movement to create exquisite works.
How were senior government positions filled under the Safavids?

A. Military success  
B. Merit  
C. Religious piety  
D. Wealth
The Mogul Dynasty

MAIN IDEA Uniting India under a single government, the Moguls established a new dynasty but eventually lost their empire.
The Mogul Dynasty (cont.)

• In the sixteenth century, the Moguls united the Hindu and Muslim kingdoms of India.

• The Moguls came from the mountainous region north of the Indus River Valley.

• Under the leadership of Bābur, the Moguls crossed the Kyber Pass into India.

• Bābur captured Delhi and established his power in the plains of North India until his death in 1530.

Expansion of the Mogul Empire, 1530–1707
The Mogul Dynasty  (cont.)

• Bābur’s grandson Akbar brought Mogul rule to most of India. The empire was comprised of semi-independent states held together by the emperor.

• Akbar was tolerant of other religions, and Hindus were able to obtain lower-ranking government positions.

Expansion of the Mogul Empire, 1530–1707
The Mogul Dynasty (cont.)

• **Zamindars** collected taxes for the central government, but when bad weather hurt crop yields, the government suspended or lowered taxes.

• Akbar was succeeded by his son Jahāṅgīr and then by **Shāh Jahān**.

• Shāh Jahān expanded the boundaries of the empire through successful campaigns in the **Deccan Plateau** and against Samarqand.
The Mogul Dynasty (cont.)

• Shāh Jahān’s son Aurangzeb seized power in 1658.

• Aurangzeb’s policies of religious intolerance and ending Hindu customs such as suttee angered the citizens.

• There were a number of revolts, and India became increasingly divided.
Discussion Question

How did Aurangzeb come to power?

A. He was elected by the Mogul rulers.

B. He was victorious in the civil war between the Moguls and Shia.

C. He imprisoned his father and killed his brother.

D. He was a military commander when Shāh Jahān died.
The Mogul society and its culture were both Muslim and Hindu.
Life in Mogul India (cont.)

• The Moguls were foreigners, and they were a Muslim minority ruling a Hindu population.

• The Moguls did not impose many changes on the Hindu population of India, but they did place restrictions on the lives of Hindu women.

• The Moguls brought together Persian and Indian influences in a new and beautiful architectural style.
Life in Mogul India (cont.)

• This architectural beauty is exemplified by the **Taj Mahal**, which Shāh Jahān built in **Agra** in the mid-seventeenth century.

• The Taj Mahal is considered the most beautiful building in India, and possibly the world.

• Akbar established a state school for artists, and the “Akbar style” combined Persian with Indian motifs.
Who built the Taj Mahal in Agra?

A. Akbar
B. Shāh Jahān
C. Aurangzeb
D. Bābur
Europeans Come to India

Main Idea: Foreigners seeking trade opportunities in India hastened the decline of the Mogul Empire.
Europeans Come to India (cont.)

• By 1650, the British had established trading forts at Surat, Fort William (present-day Kolkata), and Madras (Chennai).

• British ships carried Indian cotton to the East Indies where it was traded for spices.

• The commercial success of the British attracted the French to India.
Europeans Come to India (cont.)

• The British, under the leadership of Robert Clive, defeated the French and took control of the lucrative trading business in India.

• In 1757, Clive led a small British force to victory over a Mogul-led army at the Battle of Plassey.

• The British became the ruling power in India.
How did the Moguls lose political control of India?

A. The Hindus revolted.
B. They overtaxed the Indian population.
C. The Ottoman Turks conquered northwest India.
D. The British defeated the Moguls at the Battle of Plassey.
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE History & Culture

• Ottomans conquered the Byzantine Empire and expanded into the Balkans.

• Most Ottomans were Sunni Muslims and were tolerant of other religions.

• Ottoman sultans were enthusiastic patrons of the arts.

• After reaching its peak under Süleyman I, the Ottoman Empire began to decline.
THE SAFAVIDS History & Culture

• To unify the Safavid Empire, Shah Esmāʿīl forced Sunni Muslims to convert to the Shia faith.

• Under Shah ‘Abbās, the Safavids reached the high point of their glory.

• The shahs played an active role in government, trade, and manufacturing activities.

• The empire’s decline began after the death of Shah ‘Abbās.
THE MOGULS History & Culture

• The Moguls united India under a single government with a common culture.

• The Mogul ruler Akbar was Muslim, but he exercised tolerance toward Hindu practices.

• Persian and Indian cultures blended to create beautiful paintings and architecture.

• British forces defeated the Moguls at the Battle of Plassey. The British eventually ruled most of India.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTTOMAN EMPIRE</th>
<th>SAFAVID EMPIRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arose in early 1300s</td>
<td>Arose in early 1500s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded from northwest Anatolian Peninsula to western Asia, eastern Europe, and North Africa</td>
<td>Controlled area from Persia into central Asia; lost territory to Ottomans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted to conquer central Europe</td>
<td>Allied with European states against Ottomans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunni Muslims</td>
<td>Shia Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruler: Sultan</td>
<td>Ruler: Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was generally tolerant of non-Muslims in empire</td>
<td>Used Shia faith to unify peoples in empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began slow decline in 1600s</td>
<td>Collapsed in 1722</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Transparencies Menu

Chapter Transparency

Unit Time Line Transparency

Cause-and-Effect Transparency

Select a transparency to view.
The Muslim Empires (1450–1800)
Global Chronology, 1400–1800

Politics
- 1434: Cosimo de' Medici begins rule of Florence, Italy.
- 1521: Cortés conquers the Aztec Empire.
- 1581: Dutch rebels fight for independence from Spain.
- 1642: English Civil War begins.
- 1795: Russia, Prussia, and Austria divide Poland among themselves.

Science and Culture
- 1455: Gutenberg prints the Bible.
- 1492: Columbus reaches the Americas.
- 1517: Martin Luther posts Ninety-five Theses at Wittenberg church.
- 1600: English East India Company is established.
- 1608: First checks are used to replace cash in the Netherlands.
- 1717: Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduces inoculation against smallpox.
- 1764: Mozart writes his first symphony at age 8.
The Renaissance: Causes and Effects

- Interest in Social Issues
- New Forms of Literature
- Artistic Achievements
- Religious Reforms
- Exploration and Colonization

Renaissance

Humanism
Secularism
Questioning of Ideas, Traditions, and Institutions
The Ottoman Empire

**DIRECTIONS:** The column on the left lists five people. Match one of the statements on the right with each of these people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Süleyman I</th>
<th>A. The greatest of all Ottoman architects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Mehmet II</td>
<td>B. Took control of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Arabia and declared himself caliph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sultan Selim I</td>
<td>C. Built the Topkapi Palace in the fifteenth century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sinan</td>
<td>D. Ottoman leader under whom the empire reached its high point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Osman</td>
<td>E. Built power in the Anatolian Peninsula</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Rule of the Safavids

1. What was the role of the shahs during the Ṣafavid dynasty?

2. Who founded the Ṣafavid dynasty?

3. Who built the city of Eṣfahān?

Ṣafavid Shahs

- Shah Ismail
  - Founded Ṣafavid dynasty

- Ṣḥah ‘Abbās
  - Created system to train administrators

- Shah Hussein
  - Suffered raid of Eṣfahān by Afghan tribesmen
**The Grandeur of the Moguls**

**DIRECTIONS:** Column A lists five people. Match one of the statements in Column B with each of these people. You may skim through Section 3 if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bābur</td>
<td>A. Lost power under the influence of Nūr Jahān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Aurangzeb</td>
<td>B. Tolerant and humane ruler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Akbar</td>
<td>C. Reversed policies of religious tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Jahāngīr</td>
<td>D. Led successful military campaigns in the Deccan Plateau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Shāh Jahān</td>
<td>E. Founder of the Mogul dynasty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>